

THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1900.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. VOL. XXIV, NO. 2.

COMMENT ON CURRENT THINGS.

THIS IS AN ERA OF EXPANSION.—There was a meeting in this city last week which created little interest outside of the circles of the M. E. Church, and yet few members of this organization took any part in the meeting. It is true that only the night meetings were of any benefit to the public. The day meetings were occupied in the examination of the under-graduates of the Southwestern Kansas Conference. These young men, to the number of twenty or more, came from different parts of the conference district, and spent three days here in the course of the work in which they are engaged—that of more thoroughly fitting themselves for the ministry. All the young preachers have assignments and preach regularly, but they are undergoing a course of study which will fit them better for their work. This meeting was practically a school of theology; and under the system of instruction the young preachers graduate as would students in the colleges. There were four examiners who put the embryo clergymen through a severe discipline of technical theology. In this intelligent and enlightened age all the churches require educated ministers. The time has past when any one can mount the ministerial tripod and discourse on salvation without proper credentials. This is right. Jesus took the ignorant fishermen and instructed them in the knowledge of God; and through his instrumentality they were inspired with the power of God.

We want to say that the meeting of the young ministers was an inspiration to the people who frequent the sanctuary of the M. E. church. That it did not inspire the entire religious community was one of those incidents which we account for on the lack of opportunity and not for want of appreciation. Different churches are engaged in the affairs of their churches. This is probably best in many respects, under the rule of that cohesion which applies to all denominations. It is well that this is so. No church organization can maintain itself without that spirit of tenacity found in well constituted and thoroughly equipped society. But clannishness is no more dominant in the Methodist church than in other church societies.

This is not what we particularly desired to say. The meeting and the preaching last week left an impression that was an inspiration to those who heard the preachers. By a wisely directed program the four ministers who preached had different subjects on the religious questions; but the main thought of each subject was the need of an intellectual knowledge of the Bible, and of a spiritual and Christian life. Our religion is of the expansive order. The old time methods do not suit the enlarged sense of today. The field of operation is broader, and liberality of thought and work is necessary. It is true that the religious field has been enlarging for many years, but each decade opens a wider field in the missionary spirit and work. A more intelligent knowledge of the Bible is necessary to fit men for the work of today. We have, as it were, outgrown the conditions of a hundred years ago; and in the diffusion which is progressing, more religious intelligence is desired.

People of today are more closely following the precepts of the Bible by righteous and cultivated methods of living. The spiritual sense is enjoined as much as ever, but the simple emotional character is not regarded as fulfilling the demand of an entire consecration. The intellectual as well as the spiritual is to be cultivated. In this great enlightenment and broad missionary spirit we must look beyond the horizon of the past and meet the new requirements. Faith, belief and trust in Christ's doctrine are the same today, yesterday and forever, but the more extensive Christian work in the enlarged field of operation, opened by the new era in civilized life, demands a broader view of Christian duty. And while Christian principles will not change, a greater degree of work is necessary, which can be met only in the capacity found in better and more thorough intelligence of God's word.

THE JOINT DEBATE.—People who thought the campaign was slumbering under a great pressure of lethargy and apathy, were somewhat disappointed from this delusion on Saturday, when the local spellbinders held the street corner for two hours with logic and illogic. There was Harshberger of Crooked Creek, the stormy Populist; Sizelove, of Mulberry, the placid argumentator; and Schmidt, of Sawlog, the swift debater; and the crowd listened attentively. The Republicans had the best of the argument while the Populist made the most noise.

The Republicans met the Populist's statement about low prices of products within four years past with presentation of facts. Four years ago wheat was worth 44 cents and now it is worth 59 cents. Corn four years ago was worth 11 cents and now it is worth 35 cents. A wagon that cost \$62.50 in 1896 costs

\$70.00 now. Four years ago hogs were worth \$2.60; now they are worth \$4.85.

The same amount of staple farm products will buy more lumber, more sugar, more merchandise of every description, pay more debts or leave a bigger balance to invest or deposit in the bank than it would in 1896, and in addition to this, every calf, every cow, every horse, on the farm, and every acre of the farm itself has increased in value and added that much to the farmers' wealth. Four years ago the fusionists won Kansas by making the farmers believe that such wretched prices under the Democratic administration were due to the Republican gold standard; and now they are trying to blind them again.

The bit of ebullition on the street corner Saturday, was only an evidence of the volcano that is to belch forth on November 6th. "Such a quiet and nice campaign" is the death knocker to the Bryan party. Arguments are not much sought after, but the apparent indifference to political agitation is an omen the Bryanites may well ponder over. It means everlasting and overwhelming defeat to them.

IT IS NOT A GUESS.—As the election approaches it is observed that the result is in no doubt. There is a firm conviction that McKinley and Roosevelt will be elected by a larger vote than four years ago. Because there is apparent dullness signifies nothing more than that the great majority of people are satisfied with the probable outcome. If there was any distrust it would manifest itself in a spirit of uneasiness. The bit of slack in business affairs is only a lull before a great storm, and yet it cannot be said the business is much less diminished. There is no suspense in a general way regarding the result. If there was great danger it would show itself. The doubt and probability is on the side of the opposition. Nowhere has their canvass exhibited much animation. The spirit of the campaign is on the side of the Republicans.

SUNDAY IN DODGE CITY.—Dodge City is devoid of sensation whatever on Sundays. Even the base ballers have dispersed with the day's sacrifice in playing games, and the quietness and order which prevailed last Sunday would have shocked the Bryan campaign. Dodge City used to be "wide open" on Sundays, when dance halls and saloons ran day and night, and the revelry in the palaces of sin was kept up with the sound of music and song and dance.

So orderly was Dodge City on Sunday that church services are not required to keep up the even tenor, but a majority of the ministers of the churches were absent Sunday last at other places in the interest of church work. Regular services were held only in the M. E. and Catholic churches. In the evening at the M. E. church, Rev. D. McCormick preached to a full congregation; but not so large considering that no services were held in any other Protestant church. The absence of the pastor does not insure that all of his congregation will visit the churches holding services. Some church-going people take a "lay-off" whenever occasion offers, and Sunday last was no exception.

Rev. D. McCormick spoke particularly on church sociability as an inducement to building up church unity. Human nature desires the free use of its social character. The lack of interest in the churches was largely due to the lack of cultivation of society feeling in the churches. He said there were members of churches who did not speak to each other as they passed on the street. This is too true. Mr. McCormick was in favor of such gatherings of church people which would promote the social character of the members. Churches are mainly for the betterment of society. This can not be accomplished by church members ignoring the poorer people in the flock and paying particular attention to those who have money. There ought to be no class distinction among church people as they meet in their churches. There are some people more desirable when it comes to extending hospitality, and these matters regulate themselves, but in the ordinary course of church life the utmost cordiality ought to prevail. There is even rudeness sometimes, and a lack of politeness which is extremely painful.

Mr. McCormick said a family with money was "looked up to," and "made much of," but let a strange family come into the city with a covered wagon and a small family of children, and also three dogs, and there was no one to do them reverence. The ignoring of the poor and humble was not in the Spirit of Christ, whose social side of life was extended to poor and rich alike.

Stepped Into Live Coals.—"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by W. F. Pine for 25c.

Dr. O. H. Simpson left on Monday morning's train for Wichita, where he will deliver a clinic, on "Swedging a gold plate," before the Southwest Kansas Dental Association. At all the meetings of the state and district dental associations we notice that Dr. Simpson is on the program for an important lecture on progressive dentistry. No dentist in the state of Kansas has a better reputation than Dr. Simpson, and many improvements are due largely to his skill and ingenuity. In the profession he is recognized as one of its brightest men. It is creditable to our city and county that we have a professional man who leads in his profession. As a dental surgeon Dr. Simpson has performed some excellent work and enriched his profession with valuable knowledge in this line. His proficiency is not alone in adjusting plates but it is also in the line of surgical treatment in dentistry. The writer knew Dr. Simpson more than twenty-five years ago, when he was a "devil" in our office, and his youthful peculiarities indicated the career which has followed him in mature life. Before middle life reaches him his reputation will not be confined to district or state, but will be known everywhere. Dr. Simpson will be absent three weeks, and will be joined at Excelsior Springs by Mrs. Simpson before returning home.

Choice goods at the INDIANA GROCERY.

Wages Paid Railway Employees.

Extracts from Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for years ending June 30, 1895 and 1899, showing gross earnings of all railroads in the United States during the years named, wages paid to employees and number of employees:

	Year ended June 30, 1895	Year ended June 30, 1899	Increase
Gross earnings	\$1,075,381,462	\$1,513,610,118	\$238,228,656
Wages and salaries	\$419,508,260	\$522,458,536	\$77,450,635
Number of Employees	785,034	925,924	143,890
DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:			
General Officers	\$12,234,688	\$12,964,442	\$ 729,756
Other Officers	4,804,324	7,490,240	2,685,916
General Office Clerks	18,820,959	21,240,003	2,419,044
Station Agents	16,681,240	18,008,657	1,327,417
Other Station Men	38,469,719	42,619,013	4,149,294
Engine Men	39,490,901	46,746,044	7,255,143
Firemen	22,631,130	26,648,634	4,017,503
Conductors	23,706,480	27,612,397	3,905,917
Other Trainmen	26,644,135	41,201,577	14,557,442
Machinists	17,724,171	30,726,743	13,002,572
Carpenters	20,961,989	24,969,566	4,007,576
Other Shopmen	14,738,582	18,230,406	3,491,824
Section Foremen	16,735,703	17,824,251	1,088,548
Other Trackmen	50,513,897	61,439,929	10,926,032
Switchmen, Flagmen and Watchmen	24,320,741	27,984,744	3,664,003
Telegraph Operators and Dispatchers	13,615,311	15,116,112	1,494,802
Employees account of Floating Equipment	3,390,429	3,983,162	592,733
All Other Employees and Laborers	40,377,117	63,439,154	23,062,037
Total	\$445,608,261	\$522,967,896	\$77,450,635

Following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Railroad and Telegraph Employees' Political League, held in Chicago, September 1st, 1900:

WHEREAS, The Railroad and Telegraph Employees in 1896 organized for the protection of themselves and their interests; and,

WHEREAS, Said organization upheld and supported the principle of Sound Money to the end that every laboring man in the United States should receive for his labor money that is worth one hundred cents on the dollar the world over; and,

WHEREAS, Such principle involved a protective tariff such as will prevent the laborers of this country being brought into competition with foreign pauper labor; and,

WHEREAS, By the support of these principles and by two earnest work of combined forces of railroad and telegraph employees we have been blessed with remarkable prosperity for the last four years. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the Railway and Telegraph Employees of the State of Illinois, in convention assembled, do hereby declare that it is for the best interests of themselves, and for the country, to sustain such principles; be it further

Resolved: That we are opposed to all candidates who are known to be in favor of legislation detrimental to the railroad or telegraph companies or their employees; to further the principles and declarations outlined above, your committee recommends that a campaign committee, consisting of representatives from the different departments of every railroad and telegraph in the state, be appointed at this meeting.

GRAY COUNTY NEWS.

From the Cimarron Jacksonian, Oct. 12.

—Oley Oleston's crop of peaches this year brought him the net sum of \$60.60.

—The late rains have so replenished the range as to make it good for two months grazing yet.

—A Jew tramp was in town last week—the first man of that nationality we ever saw "hitting the grit."

—It cost the county \$30 to replace the broken window glass in the court house broken by the hail storm last week.

—Alfalfa growers will soon be cutting their fourth crop this season in this section, and it will be a fine crop, too.

—A train of eight covered wagons passed through town Wednesday en route east. They had quite a drove of loose horses.

—A committee is negotiating the purchase of a lot down town on which to move the Presbyterian church from its present site on the hill.

—Predictions are made of a hard, cold winter before us, and be it as it may, stock were never in finer condition to face it, and feed never more plentiful.

—They had a foot-washing service down in the southwest part of Haskell county last week and we are wondering if the editors of the Haskell county papers attended.

—The case against John Pendarvis, charged with cattle stealing, came up for hearing on preliminary examination Wednesday before Squire Hoover in this city, and was dismissed for lack of evidence to convict. Mike Sutton and E. B. Driskill, of Dodge City, defended John Pendarvis.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is new for sale by W. F. Pine.

Hunting the Hunters

There has been several complaints in the county attorney's office and before justices about parties hunting on lands and along highways joining farms, without permission, and especially about killing tame chickens. Several parties will probably have to pay pretty dearly for a mess of fr. chicken in a few days. Quite a number of farmers are clubbing together to protect their chickens, and a number are also determined to protect their wild game. The farmer appreciates a nice quail occasionally, and as his grain feeds the birds he is entitled to keep hunters off his farm. In doing this he has all of the assistance he need from the laws of the state and hunters will find trespassing is a serious affair if the land owner so wills.—Hutchinson News.

It Heals the Lungs.

When suffering from a racking cough, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved, and a warm grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced. Take no substitute. W. S. Amos.

Teachers' Examination

The Fourth Quarterly Examination will be held at Third Ward School House, Dodge City, Oct. 27, 1900, commencing at 7 a. m. C. E. LORR, County Superintendent. 3t

DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

Obituary.

Death hath once more rapped at a door; called us to remember that probation shall sooner or later end for each of us; called us to be ready for that great judgment morn.

Franklin Pierce Struble was born in Mercer county, Penn., Oct. 13, 1852, and died at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. M. Chambers, Dodge City, Kans., Oct. 9, 1900.

When ten years old, he went with his parents to Fulton county, Ill. On Nov. 24, 1880, he was married to H. Gertrude Sweet, who, with their daughter, Nellie, remains to mourn the loss of a loving and patient, husband and father.

He was a well-to-do farmer, residing near Avon, Ill., until about two months before his death, during which time he was with his sister, trying to regain his health but continually lost, until death came.

None but friends ever saw him.

The remains were taken to his home, where the services were held by the Congregational minister, and after which the body was laid to rest in Avon cemetery to await the judgment morn and altho he was a member of no church, we feel we have a heavenly blessing more closely to heavenly things. He had been under conviction for more than a year and within the last few months, had perfect peace with his God, praying for his loved ones and awaiting his Master's own time. He said "I am ready." Earthly things had vanished away. In death was perfect peace. Romans 8:28. "There is a need be for every pain, And for each earthly loss, a heavenly gain." E. C. C.

CHESTER I. LONG

Candidate for Congress.

Will address the people of Dodge City, Saturday, October 20, at 2 p. m., and at Cimarron, on Friday, October 19, at 2 p. m.

These will be important meetings and the best attended of all meetings. Come out everybody.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the most dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boeschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by Palace Drug Co.

Outlaws Tortured Cattle.

A special telegram to the Kansas City Journal, from Ashland, Kas., Oct. 10th, gives the following account of the horrible work of cattle thieves:

The authorities of the counties in Southwestern Kansas has succeeded in breaking up one of the most cruel gangs of outlaws that ever infested the West. This gang would not only steal cattle every time it got a chance, but it would cripple and maim cattle just for pure devilment. One of its favorite cruel tricks was to rope a steer and rub the juice of milkweed in his eyes. This would produce almost instant blindness. Scores of cattle were treated this way. Another scheme was to rope a steer and run barbed wire through the tips of his ears and draw them close together. Still another was to run a barbed wire through the nose and then let a long piece drag on the ground. Other equally as brutal tricks were played. But the authorities finally located the gang and several of them are now on their way to the penitentiary and no more trouble of this kind is looked for.

Great Traffic in Lambs.

Along with the increased number of cattle being brought to the Arkansas Valley from New Mexico the traffic in lambs for fattening has assumed remarkable proportions. Immense numbers of lambs are to be fed in this Valley, the great quantities of alfalfa grown along the river being the basis of the business. A single farmer near Manzanola is shipping eleven thousand lambs to be fattened here.

The agricultural experiment station of the university of Nebraska has made experiments in lamb feeding that are instructive and interesting. One hundred lambs were fed 100 days in December. They were divided into eight lots and each lot was given different rations. Of the hundred lambs, five died during the hundred days, and on the 95 that were finally sold a profit of \$160.94 was made. The lambs at purchase weighed 5,120 pounds and cost \$230.40. They weighed when sold 7,380 pounds and brought \$511.72. The largest profit was on the lot fed on alfalfa and corn, and was \$2.05 per lamb. The smallest profit was on the lot fed with prairie hay and a grain ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth oats and was \$1.30 per lamb. The alfalfa fed lambs consumed 1.34 pounds of hay and one pound of grain per day, against 88 pounds of hay and 89 pounds of grain consumed by the prairie hay fed lambs.—La Junta Tribune.

We received a letter recently we were unable to read. We failed to determine the nationality of the writer. The only words we were able to make out were "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin cures indigestion." W. F. Pine.